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ACTIVITIES, WORK PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETS OF ECA-SPONSORED REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

PART I

CONSOLIDATED BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ECA-SPONSORED REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR 1988/1989

INTRODUCTION

1. Resolution 409(XVI and 541(XVII) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers require the preparation and submission to the Conference of Ministers biennial report on the activities, work programmes and budgets of ECA-Sponsored regional and subregional institutions. The consolidated report of the activities of ECA-Sponsored institutions is based on the consolidated reports submitted by these institutions and referring to their activities undertaken in the biennium preceding the particular meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers to which the report is presented. Thus the present consolidated report refers to the years 1988/1989.

2. This report is not a substitute for the substantive annual reports of the respective institutions which are usually submitted to the Governing Councils of the institution and are available on request. The purpose of this biennium report is to provide an overview of the status and activities of the institutions in a composite and readily assessible form.

3. The report focuses mainly on three dimensions of the activities of these institutions. These are:

(i) Areas of feasible aggregation which include Human Resources Development, Supply of Goods and Maintenance of Equipment, Technical Advisory Services, Research and Development, Budgetary Resources as well as Problems and Constraints;

(ii) Areas of uniqueness to the respective institutions;

(iii) Harmonization and Coordination.

4. The activities of the institutions will be considered under various specialized groupings, into which the institutions have been assigned in the following order:

(a) Finance Institutions:

- African Development Bank (ADB)
- African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS)
- West African Clearing House (WACH)

(b) Earth Resource Development Institutions:

- Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (PECTAS)
- Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS)
- African Organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS)
- African Remote Sensing Council (ARSC)
- Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC)
- African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE)

- Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC)

(c) Industrial Development and Services Institution

- African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)

- African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)
- African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)
- African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)

(d) Social Economic Development Planning and Management Institutions:

- African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD)
- African Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP)
- Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI)
- Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographique (IFORD)
- Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)

(e) Trade and Transport Institutions:

- Association of African Trade Promotion Organization (AATPO)
- Federation of African Chambers of Commerce (FACC)
- Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO)
- Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)
- Port Management Association of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA).

A. FINANCE INSTITUTION

6. Notwithstanding the enormous efforts being exerted in the various member countries through national programmes and macro-economic policy measures to induce economic recovery and growth, intra-West African transactions routed through the West African Clearing House (WACH) in the review period maintained its persistent downward trend. Although there is ample evidence of continued active border trade between some neighbouring West African countries, the persistenceof intractable factors militating against increased intra-subregional trade is unmistakable. These factors which pose effective constraints to the operations of WACH, were analysed at some depth in a report presented to the Exchange and Clearing Committee during its meeting in Accra, Ghana in May 1989. They include:

- the persistence of settlement arrears in the accounts of some of the central banks in the WACH system;

- the lack of widespread awareness of the advantages or benefits derivable from effecting payments for intra-West African financial and commercial transactions through WACH;

- the chronic balance of payments difficulties, especially the heavy external debt burden of the member States;

- absence of significant complementarity among the industrial products of the member countries coupled with the inability of the inward-looking national industries to satisfy even local demand;

- inadequate regional transportation and communication infrastructures; and

- the uncoordinated nature of the mix of macro-economic policies which include fiscal, monetary, exchange rate and investment policies pursued by the individual member States.

7. Nevertheless, the potential for substantial increase in the volume of operations in the formal sector of intra-subregion trade exists in West Africa and hence sustained efforts should be made at various levels of authority to find lasting solutions to the impeding factors. The solutions lie largely in the structural transformation of the subregional economies as well as the faithful implementation of agreed Community policies of free movement of persons and trade liberalisation.

8. Against the background of the difficult socio-economic environment highlighted above the value of transactions channelled through WACH declined from WAUA 33.4 million in 1987/88 by 15.6 per cent to WAUA 28.2 million (WAUA = ISDR). The percentage rate of decline was appreciably less than the 58.9 per cent recorded in the preceding year. Of the total transactions of WAUA 28.2 million passed through the WACH mechanism, WAUA 7.1 million or 24.2 per cent was multilaterally compensated, leaving WAUA 21.1 million of 74.8 per cent to be settled in convertible non-regional currencies by the deficits-recording central banks to their counterpart central banks recording surpluses. The distribution of net transactions among member banks reveals the persistence of the existing pattern of four member banks featuring as the major users of the clearing system which groups nine member central banks. The Central bank of Nigeria, the Bank of Ghana, the BCEAO and the Central Bank of Mauritania in that order represented the more active users of the facility, accounting for 99.0 per cent of aggregate transactions in 1988/89 compared to 98.0 per cent in 1987/88.

B. EARTH RESOURCES INSTITUTIONS

Achievements

9. The following are the achievements of the Earth resources institutions.

Human Resources Development

10. RECTAS

a) Three new courses were introduced at technical and postgraduate levels and the Centre increased its student in-take so as to train more African in the skills necessary to exploit our Natural Resources (See Table 1A).

b) On the whole, the Centre trained 247 African nationals in the specialized field of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing who are now applying their skills in eleven African Countries. (See Table 1A).

RCSSMRS

11. Thirteen courses in the application of remote sensing techniques to solve problems of natural resources management and environmental studies were conducted and attended by 258 participants. Electronic engineering courses in the following specialized fields were conducted:

- digital electronics, 36 participants;
- microprocessor engineering, 34 participants;
- two courses in the maintenance and calibration of instruments, participants;
- courses in cadastre cartography, 9 participants;
- course in Modern Trends in Hydrology, 3 participants;
- ECA also conducted a similar course at the Centre and this was attended by 16 participants.

In collaboration with ICAO and the E.A.S.A. 2 courses in aeronautical were conducted and this attracted 23 participants. In preparation for the introduction of GIS at the RCSSMRS, one professional went for a six month course in Switzerland.

CRTO

12. CRTO provided two remote sensing course which attracted a total of 21 participants (5 from the Anglophone African countries and 16 from the Francophone African countries). Two sensitizing seminars were also offered by the Centre and this attracted a total of 91 participants (see the summary in Table 1C).

Technical and Advisory Services

13. The Earth Resources Group both as individuals and collectively have provided the following consultancy services to the member States.

14. CECTAS executed two Topo Mapping Projects in Nigeria and Mali while a land use map of Degema district was produced for Senegal. These constitute important tools for physical and natural resources development (See Table 1A). The Centre also provide advisory services in Photogrammetry to Ghana and Nigeria.

15. A consultant at RCSSMRS completed a study and submitted a report on cadastral systems and problems in East and Southern Africa subregion. CRTO provided consultancy services on the advisability and feasibility of using remote sensing tools in projects. They also provided project studies and executions in the fields of monitoring of stretches of water bushfire, desertification and land use.

Supply of Goods and Maintenance of Instruments

16. RECTAS did an assessment of the need to maintain the photogrammetric instrument of a state government in Nigeria and provided needed information about the efficiency of the instruments concerned. RCSSMRS provided 2,640 satellite data in the form of photographic prints to a wide range of users in the natural resources field of actives. During the biennium a total of 254 optical and electronic instruments were repaired either at the workshop or in the countries of member States.

17. At the request of the Government of the Republic of Tanzania the Centre carried out a Doppler survey for two regions viz: Morogoro and Mara. This activity involved the fixing, by Doppler methods, of over hundred survey points for use in the later survey of laudaries within the region. Aerial survey projects executed during 1988/89 biennum covered Tanzania and Kenya. The projects in Tanzania were for a forest inventory and mapping.

Research and Development

RECTAS

18. Research achievements of the Centre include (See Table 1A):

(a) Good results obtained in developing four methods of analytical Relative Orientation which will be useful in executing Photogrammetric Consultancy Projects for member States.

(b) Successful adaptation of soft wares for Survey and Mapping Computations to the micro computers which are very vital to our training workshops designed for member States.

(c) Excellent results from the study of some Texture operators on Sport Image for land use classification which will assist the Centre in execution of land use mapping from SPOT Image for the benefit of member States.

RCSSMRS

19. One research/technical advice service has already been referred to. In addition, the Centre developed a technique for monitoring environmental changes using remotely sensed data. Uganda has benefitted from this development. The better resolution of recent land resources satellite has caused the Centre to work on the use of data from such satellite for large scale mapping. A «proto type» map started during the biennum is being compiled for the area around Bujumbura, Burundi.

CAMRDC

20. Conducted studies on prospects for water resources development small-scale gold prospection and prepared metal resource and energy maps of Central Africa.

Budgetary Resources

RECTAS

21. During the biennium Nigeria paid all her contribution and arrears to the Centre. Mali and Burkina Faso paid parts of their arrears of contribution. All these amount to $426,850 on 30 per cent of $1,360,000 regular budget. Technical assistance was received in cash and in kind so as to off-set the budget - UNDP ($300,000) French Government (2.4 mill ff) and from Switzerland ($46,000) in kind and the Netherlands ($25,000). The Centre also as a modest beginning in generating some income ($11,900) from technical and consultancy services member States have about $1.3 mill in arrears of contribution.

RCSSMRS

22. A total of US$3,942,200 was budgeted for the regular budget. From the contributions, a sum of US$2,280,200 was expected whilst the Centre had budgetted to earn 1,662,000 from its own activities and sale of goods and services. During the period US$1,395,255 (60%) was collected from member States and US$416,600 (77%) was realized from the second source. Thus out of US$3,942,200 budgetted amount for the biennium, the Centre realized only US$1,812,915 (46%). Most of the earnings would have conformed a project which the financier terminated for resources beyond his control.

Promotional Activities

23. RECTAS published a newsletter, brochure on training courses, postgraduate diploma courses and consultancy in order to publicise the activities, capabilities and potentials of the Centre to world. The second five year development plan (1988-92) was launched at the Conference of African Ministers in Dakar in 1989. This created awareness of the potential of Cartography and Remote Sensing as a tool for national resources development in Africa.

RCSSMRS

24. Samples of work which the Centre is capable of producing continued to remain available throughout the biennium. In addition, the Centre's information brochure was up-dated and distributed widely. The Newsletter came out only once during the period.

Problems and Constraints

25. The Institutions faced financial crises durin the biennium due to irregular or non-payment of current and arrears of contributions of member States. This hindered the capacity of the institutions to ex and the scope of their technical and consultancy services. Other problems facing the institutions include low membership and lack of enough patronage of Centre's Consultancy Services by member States.

Harmonization and Co-ordination

26. There is intention t harmo ize and co-ordinate the activities of Earth Resources Institutions. In this re ard, the activities of RECTAS, CRTO, RCSSMRD and AOCRS should be co-ordinate . A method of translating this intention into practice should be worked out.

Conclusions

27. Fro the experience of the bienniu it has beca e evident that the Institutions have to step up their internal revenue generating capacity so as to relieve me ber States of financial burden. Efforts will also be ma e to encourage new me ber States to join the Centres. The Centres will also provide more benefit to me ber States to encourage them to pay their arrears of contributions. Finally, whilst donor supports do not normally pick u budget lines normally funded from the regular budget, efforts to persua e donors to extend the extent of their aid aid willhave to belooked into as a further means of alleviating the financial burdens of the institutions.

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP ENT AND SERVICES INSTITUTIONS

28. The following are the ctivities carried out by the Industrial Develop ent and Services Institutions (IDSI) during the biennium under revie .

Human Resources Development

29. Durin the biennium 1988/1989 ARSO conducted 11 training programmes on standardization in the fiel s of chemical engi eering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy, metrology and information syste s which attracted 191 participants fro the me ber States. Table 2B gives a breakdown of the various training workshops, number of participants and the beneficiary countries. APCEES provided a course in spare parts desi n for machinery, repair and maintenance which attracted 48 participants from the member States. The Centre also organized study tours to 33 participants (See Table 2A). ARIPO offered theoretical an practical training in the fie d of intellectual roperty, patent documentatio and information, Internat onal Patent Classif cation, and Harare Protocol on Patent and esign to staf members fr m Zambia, Ghana, Somalia and Tanzania national patent offices.

30. ARCT conducted training courses, seminars and workshops for instance, on post-harvest food loss reduction technologies, choice and anagement of technology and co mercialisatio of research results for human resources

development and management in the areas of science and technology policy, planning and applications.

Supply of Goods

31. Micro-computers for information and data processing were provided by ARSO to the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), the Ethiopian Authority for Standardization (ESA) the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB), the Egyptian Organization for Standardization (EOS) and the Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON).

32. ARCEDEM provided a prototype gari processing plant and concrete mixer. ARCEDEM also manufactured and supplied spare parts, jigs and fixtures, gears and shafts, pinions and bushings which generated some income for the Centre.

Technical Advisory Services

33. ARSO provided technical advisory services to Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, ECCAS, ECOWAS, PTA and SADCC to help them initiate and develop their standardization, quality control, certification, metrology and standards information activities. The advisory mission to the subregion economic groupings were aimed at sensitization them on standardization and related activities and find areas of co-operation with them.

34. ARCEDEM undertook consultancy assignments involving a survey of the manufacture of agricultural machines, tools and implements in West Africa and preparation of Technical Publication on the Manufacture of Agricultural Machines, Implements and Tools.

35. The Centre's assistance to Member States included: development of proposals for carrying out studies for the establishment of national centres for Burundi and Zambia.

Research and Development

36. A group of 120 African Regional Standards (ARS) were published by ARSO during the year 1988 and distributed for use and application in member States and the rest of African region. A total of 134 ARS were edited and composed in final preparation for their publication in 1990. A total of 121 Draft African Regional Standards (DARS) were adopted at four technical committee meetings of ARSO held during the 1988/89 period. The total number of ARS and DARS developed by ARSO so far is 625. ARSO also developed criteria and modalities for the operation of a regional product certification system. Similarly, the following technical guides relating to the development metrology practices were developed an issued by ARSO:

- Metrology for Development (brochure);
- The Role of Metrology in Development;
- Establishment of a National Metrology Services;
- Constitution of the ARSO Network of Testing, Metrology and Instrumentation Centre (ARSO-TMIC.NET);
- ARSO Rules for Assessment and Accreditation of Testing and Measurement Laboratories; and
- General Procedures for Transfer, Calibration and Comparison of Measurement Standards.

37. The ARSO Network of Documentation and Infor ation System (ARSO-DISNET) was rendered operational and the following technical publications were issued:

- ARSO-DISNET Guides in 3 volumes
- ARSO Catalogue 1989
- Directory of African Experts on Standardization, Quality Control, Certification and Metrology
- Directory of National Standards bodies in Africa.

38. ARCEDEM carried out design activities which included the design and development of:

Palm oil processing plant of 5 tons/day capacity; Universal seeds extraction plant of 5,000 litres/day from soya beans, groundnuts, beni seeds, millet and palm kernel; 3 tons gantry crane, tiller, rolling injection planter and mouldboard plough.

Budgetary Resources

39. The following is the budgetary resources for 1988/89 in US Dollars.

	Regular	Extra-budgetary	Total
ARSO	660,000	1,400,000	2,060,000
ARCEDEM	2,440,000	493,600	2,933,600

Problems and Constraints

40. Non-payment and considerable delays in remitting contribution by member States, and limited membership (e.g. 24 and 25 out of 50 African countries in the case of ARSO and ARCEDEM respectively) adversely affected the implementation of work programme and the benefits to be derived from their operation by all member States of ARSO, ARCEDEM and AFCT. Member States must meet their financial obligations in order to enable the institutions to provide their services to them in a more effective manner. The following is membership subscription arrears for ARSO Member States.

Member States	Arrears 1978 - 1989
	US$
1. Burkina Faso	55,540.71
2. Cameroon	22,795.76
3. Côte d'Ivoire	45,400.00
4. Ghana	16,000.00
5. Guine -Bissau	51,050.00
6. Liberia	48,132.64
7. Libya	90,655.41
8. Niger	65,050.00
9. Nigeria	11,854.10
10. Sudan	144,100.18
11. Togo	11,315.22
12. Tanzania	172,100.00
13. Uganda	109,764.77
14. Zambia	7,043.26
Total Arrears	850,002.05

Harmonization and Co-ordination

41. The Group continued with its attempts of harmonizing the work programmes of the three institutions through exchange of information and documentation.

D. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS

Human Resources Development

42. In the biennium under consideration, the regional centres organized long- and short-term training courses at national, subregional and regional levels for the improvement of the quality and efficiency of human resources. The centres also organized conferences, workshops and seminars for both middle and high level personnel in government and national institutions.

43. In the period, formal post-graduate training programmes were organized at IDEP, IFORD and PLS for 230 fellows drawn mostly from the public service of member States. ACARTSOD and RIFS organized regional and subregional conferences in which over 135 government officials, researchers and other professionals attended. The ACARTSOD meetings deliberated on African social situation and ethnicity, stability and socio-economic development in Africa, Youth and unemployment in West Africa while that of RIFS focussed on the impact of family planning programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, 14 national subregional and regional short-term courses were held by the ACARTSOD, RIFS and IFORD for over 450 participants on subjects ranging from health and family planning, social development planning, formulation of research proposals in social sciences to analysis and evaluation of statistical and demographic data with the aid of personal computers.

Technical Advisory Services

44. In line with their respective mandate, IPORD and RIPS provided technical advisory services to Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, UNFPA and UNICEF in the areas of data collection, analysis and evaluation, project analysis and evaluation, population dynamics and development, and population information, education and communication. ACARTSOD assisted member States with the integration of social sector requirements in national development strategies and policies, and in the formulation of macro social projects.

Research and Publications

45. Training at the Centres go hand in hand with research activities undertaken by staff as well as trainees in the particular cases of RIPS and IPORD. ACARTSOD in addition to the work of its staff members in this area supports research activities by its Associate Research Fellows resident in member States. Resident Research Fellows in the last two years have worked on social determinants of labour productivity in West Africa, Youth Development in the Senegalese River Basin, Women and Development in North Africa, and evaluation of budgetary allocations for social development in Eastern Africa.

46. At RIPS and IPORD, students completed four field surveys in their host countries. Ten M.Phil and five Ph.D research theses were being undertaken at RIPS, and 85 dissertations were also prepared by RIPS TRAINEES. In the case of IPORD 31 theses for the Diploma in Demography (DED) and four for the «Diplome d'Etudes Approfondies» (DEA) were prepared.

47. The staff at RIPS and IPORD also undertook field studies on fertility and infant and child mortality, and also conducted research on the demography of medium-sized towns, causes of infertility, fertility and mortality under non-stable conditions and appropriate statistical methods for evaluation and analysis of defective demographic data in Africa. Various relevant and important publications containing the fundings of the research activities were published and are available at each of the Centres.

Budgetary Resources, Problems and Constraints

48. The Centres drew their resources for the implementation of their work programmes from contributions of United Nations agencies, other international organizations, bilateral sources, and African member States.

49. Due recognition should be accorded to the UNFPA for its continued and valuable support to the regional demographics training centres and in general to the three host countries of ACARTSOD, IPORD and RIPS as well as other member States and bilateral donors.

50. The main constraints on the progress of the Centres derive from the non-payment of contributions by African member States. The situation has serious implications for the adequate supply of infrastructure and human resources, and is already jeopardizing the survival of the Centres. There is now genuine fear that if this is not arrested in the immediate future, it might lead to the total collapse of the Centres which have been rendering valuable services to countries of the region.

Harmonization and Co-ordination

51. The intention has always been there to harmonize the activities of the Social Economic Development and Management Institutions. In this respect, it is realized that harmonization and co-ordination of at least some aspects of the programmes of MITS and ITORD on the one hand, and of ACARTSOC and IDEP on the other, is possible. A modus vivendi for putting this into place should be carefully studied and worked out. Arrangements will be made to harmonize their activities through the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will meet once a year to minimize duplication and enhance complementarities.

E. TRADE AND TRANSPORT INSTITUTIONS

Human Resources Development

52. The activities related to human resources development by Port Management Association of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA) have been as follows:

(i) The establishment of a training Centre for Port Equipment maintenance personnel in Cotonou - Republic of Benin in June 1989.

(ii) Seminar on Maritime Safety and Marine Pollution - Libreville - Gabon May 1988.

(iii) Symposium - Organization of the 5th African Port Symposium - Lagos - Nigeria in November/December 1989.

(iv) Began work in the elaboration of Training Programme for Aids to Navigation Mechanics within the subregion in April 1988.

(v) Project expected to be completed in December 1990.

53. Supply of goods and Maintenance of Equipment

Technical Advisory Services

54. AATPO provided technical advisory services to following member States: Ghana, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan and Senegal during the biennium on marketable goods/commodities and in the process brought together buyers and sellers in one forum. Technical ser ices on trade information collection and dissemination was also rendered to these countries.

Research and Development (Technology Transfer/Publications)

55. In order to maintain AATPO's information services, in spite of the lack of resources, the Secretariat prepared during the period under review, new reference materials on trade and updated some of the existing ones. The list of AATPO publications are as follows:

(i)	Bibliography on African Trade	- 200 pages
(ii)	Directory of Main Exporters and Importers of Food Products in Africa	- 150 pages
(iii)	Basic Information on Africa	- 240 pages
(iv)	Trade Information Contacts in Africa (Updated)	- 87 pages
(v)	Wood and Wood Products in Algeria, Egypt Morocco and Tunisia	- 25 pages
(vi)	Organizing Effective Trade Missions	- 30 pages
(vii)	Hides and Skins in Algeria and Egypt	- 30 pages

56. These publications have been produced mostly on credit extended by the printers. In the circumstances, and as a source of some revenue for the Association, they are being sold to the public. The revenue so far realized has not been encouraging since it had not been able to meet a substantial part of the cost of printing.

Budgetary Resources

57. The approved budget, in US$, is as follows:

Organization	1988	1989
P.M.A.W.C.A.	245,000	245,000
A.A.T.P.O.	685,000	750,000

Contributions received by AATPO from member States in 1988 and 1989 were as follows: in 1988, 71,362.84US$; in 1989, 138,260.18US$.

Problems and Constraints

58. The Port Management Association of West [illegible] Central Africa (PMAWCA) is faced with inadequate financial assistance from external sources for project implementati The Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO) is confronted with inadequate financial resources to maintain the Secretariat in terms of paying wages and salaries as well as lack of external funding of its Work Programmes/ projects.

59. During the 1988 and 1989 period, member States of AATPO are owing the organization well over US$4 million as follows:

Statement of Arrears of Contributions of Curre[illegible]
Member States of AATPO from 1975 - 1989 [illegible]

	Country	Amount	Years
1.	Algeria	863,002.94	1975 - 1989
2.	Burkina Faso	111,869.76	1975 - 1989
3.	Burundi	83,680.36	1978 - 1989
4.	Cameroon	82,189.59	1976 - 1989
5.	Gabon	217,854.85	1980 - 1989
6.	Ghana	330,628.31	1980 - 1989
7.	Liberia	114,884.43	[illegible]75 - 1989
8.	Libya	705,107.20	1982 - 1985, 89
9.	Mali	94,591.19	1982 - 1989
10.	Morocco	-	-
11.	Nigeria	233,[illegible]	1[illegible]8 - 1989
12.	Somalia	36,447.93	1975 - 1989
13.	Sudan	281,[illegible]	1[illegible] - 1989
14.	Togo	26,554.62	1984 - 1989
15.	Uganda	250,[illegible]13	1978 - 1989
16.	Zaire	340,414.83	1982 - 1989
17.	Zambia	-	-

Statement of Obligations of AATPO member States who have withdrawn from the Association (as of [illegible] October 1989)

	Country	Amount in US$
1.	Senegal	56,[illegible]39.87
2.	Niger	82,373.78
3.	Kenya	121,018.44
4.	Central African Republic	52,890.00
5.	Ethiopia	267,054.94
6.	Egypt	346,700.33
7.	Tunisia	83,519.28
	Total	1,011,[illegible]5.05

Harmonization and Co-ordination

60. There is need for harmonization of Tariff structures and the introduction of analytical accounting as well as Port documentation facilitation. Furthermore, the activities of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations and that of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce should be coordinated. AATPO could well be made to create a section in its Secretariat to handle all activities of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce.

Table 1A - Training Activities Undertaken by RECTAS 1988

Long-Term Training Course

Department	Course	Number
Photogrammetry	1. Operators (10 months)	
	2. Technicians (22 months)	
	3. Technologist (10 months)	
	4. Postgraduate Diploma (12 months)*	
	Sub-total	
Remote Sensing	5. Technicians (9 months)*	
	6. Postgraduate Diploma * (12 months)	
	Sub-total	
Workshops (Short-term Courses)		
	7. Practical Photogrammetry (14 days)	
	8. Survey and Mapping Computation (6days)	
	9. Remote Sensing Application (10 days)	
	10. Spot Workshop (6 days)*	
	Sub-total	
	Grand Total	

* New Course introduced.

9)

of Participation	Beneficiary Countries
6	Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger
41	Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, Niger, Malawi, Mali, Senegal.
29	Malawi, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, Benin, Burkina.
7	Kenya, Benin, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal
83	
6	Ghana, Nigeria
8	Ethiopia, Mali, Benin, Ghana, Nigeria
14	
48	Nigeria
50	Nigeria
30	Nigeria
22	Nigeria
150	
247	

Table 1A (Cont'd)

Technical Advisory Services and Research Activi

Activity	Benefic
Technical Advisory Services	
1. Oguta township Mapping (Manuscript)	
2. Topo Map of Koulikoro (Manuscript)	Niger
3. Land use Mapping in Degema District	Mali
4. Advisory Services in Photogrammetry	Senec
5. Miscellaneous Services	Ghana Niger
Research Activities	
1. Analytical Relative Orientation	
2. Adaptation of Micro Computer for Photogramm	
3. Study of some Texture Operators on Digital	

ies Undertaken by RECTAS (1988-89)

ary Country	Income Generated US$
a	6,000
	1,600
l	Technical Assistance
Nigeria	Technical Assistance
a	4,350
	Total $11,950

ric Softwares
OT Image.

Table 1B - Training Activities Undertaken by Inst
During the Biennium 1988/89

Regional Centre for Services in Surveyi

Courses	Number of participant
Digital electronic course	36
Microprocessor Engineering Course	56
Remote Sensing	258
Cartography	51
Total	403

utions Dealing with Earth Resources

E, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS)

Beneficiary Countries
Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia
Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia
Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra-Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Chad, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia
Angola, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan Kenya, Rwanda, Sierra-Leone, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda
Madagascar and Somalia.
Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia
Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Uganda and Zambia.

Table 1C - Regional Centre for Remote Sensi

Courses	Numb Parti
Remote sensing course (for Anglophone countries)	5
Remote sensing course (for Francophone countries)	16
Seminars	
Sensitizing seminar (Conakry, Guinea)	25
Sensitizing seminar (Ndjamena, Chad)	66
Total	112

Note: N.S.: Not States.

(CRTO)

r of ipants	Beneficiary Countries
	N.S.
	N.S.
	N.S.
	N.S.

Table 2 Training activities undertaken by insti
development services during the biennia

A. African Regional Centre for Engineering Design an

| Courses | Num
parti |
|---|---|
| Spare parts design for machinery, repair and maintenance | |
| **Tours** | |
| Industrial study tour to Brazil (TCDC) Programme* | 1 |
| Industrial study tour to Hungary under UNIDO/Hungary/ARCEDEM programme** | 2 |
| Total | 8 |

Note * 2 of the participants were from ARCEDEM
n.s.. The beneficiary countries not stated

I. African Regional Organization for Standardization

Workshops	Number of
Training workshop on standardization of chemical products.	14
Training workshop on standardization in the field of mechanical engineering and metallurgy.	14

utions dealing with industrial
1988/1989

Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)

er of ipants	Beneficiary countries
3	N.S.
	N.S.
	N.S.

APSO)

participants	Beneficiary countries
	Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia
	Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamhiriya, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Workshops	Numbe partic
Training workshop on standardization in the field of metrology	29
Training workshop on management of information centres on standards, technical regulation & related subjects	20
Training workshop on management of information centres on standards technical regulations & related subjects	21
Practical training on standards information systems	1
Practical training on standards information systems	4
Training workshop and expert group meeting on certification	28

of
pants

Beneficiary countries
Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Egypt, Ethiopia Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia
Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamhiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia
Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Tunisia,
Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamhiriya, Mauritius and Zambia
Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal
Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Cote d'Iveire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda and the PTA

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Workshops	Number of participants
Training workshop and expert group meeting on metrology	26
PTC/ARSO fellowship programme on standardization, quality control and metrology	5
Special training course on UDC/TSIS software	29
Total	191

Notes: * For English-speaking ARSO member States
** For French-speaking ARSO member States
*** A participant each from the regional Commun
also allowed to attend the course.

	Beneficiary countries
	Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Cote d'Ivoire Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.
	[illegible], Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritius and Senegal.
	Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, ECCAS, CEMAC, WCA and SADCC[45]

ties in brackets were

Table 2 (Cont'd)

C. African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)

Seminars, workshops & conferences 1/	Number o participan
Workshop on "Commercialization & evaluation of R & D results".	150
Workshop on "Regional Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB-Africa)	N.S.
UNIDO-ARCT regional meeting on INTIB African sub-network"	N.S.
A regional conference on "new technologies in the food sector"	50
Total	200

Note: *) Beneficiary countries not stated by names

1) The centre also participated actively in a numb organized by other institutions, e.g. seminar Resources and Promotion of Scientific Research 1989 IDRC); Workshops on science and technology (in Nairobi April 1989 BOSTID); and a Post-Har AUPELF/UREF held in Paris in June 1989.

	Beneficiary countries
	African commonwealth countries and some non-African commonwealth countries *
	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Libyan Libyan Arab Jamhiriya, Mali, Madagascar Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe
	21 African countries* as well as representatives from ECA and IDPC
	African countries* and some international institutions (e.g., UNIDO, UNDP, UNICEF and PANA)

r of workshops and seminars
n the Development of Human
n Africa (in Dakar, April
information system in Africa
est Committee Meeting of

Table 3: Training activities undertake
Development Planning and Mana

A. African Institute for Economic Development

Courses

IDEP's Diploma in Economic Development and Planning
M.A.
M.A. programme cycle

Population and development (nine-month basic programme)

Population, human resources and development (three-month specialization programmes)

Agriculture and rural development in Africa

M.A. Programme in Economic Development and Planning

Workshop

Workshop on public expenditure and management

Total

Note* The names of beneficiary countries not
N.S. = Not Stated

by institutions dealing with Economic
ment during the biennium 1988/1989

nd Planning (IDEP)

Number of participants	Beneficiary countries
47	From 20 African countries
31	From 13 African countries
51	N.S.
21	From 21 African countries
19	N.S.
16	N.S.
26	Burundi, Madagascar, Mali Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire
210	

ndicated

Table 1 (Cont'd)

3. Institut de Formation et de Recherche Dém

Courses

Demographic training

DEA (post-graduate degree) of the Université de Paris I

Training workshop on the drawing up of research plans

Total

Note: N.S. The beneficiary countries not stated

graphiques (IFOPD)

Number of participants	Beneficiary countries
31	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Zaire.
4	N.S.
40	N.S.
75	

ble 3 (cont d)

C. Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)

Courses	Number of participants
M.A. (population studies) Degree	85
Master of Philosphy (M. Phil) Degree in Population Studies	10
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) Degree in Population Studies.	5
Total	100

Beneficiary countries

Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya,
Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria,
Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania,
Uganda, Zambia, Zambia.

Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

Cameroun, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and
Sierra Leone.

Table 4: Training activities undertaken by insti
trade and transport during the biennium

A. Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)

Seminars	Number o participan
Scientific Colloquium seminar (Madagascar)	N.S.
IACO/APPOMA seminar on the marketing and quality of African coffee	N.S.
Workshops	
Workshop on loan administration (held in Yaounde)	N.S.
Workshop on Planning and Evaluation of Projects (held in Kinshasa)	N.S.

Note: * Beneficiary countries not indicated by nam

tions dealing with
988/1989

	Beneficiary countries
	Angola, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.
	12 LACO countries and six EEC nations*
	Cameroon
	Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire

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